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ter. In recovery the animal without its cerebrum is dependent upon its sense organs to generate impulses which may eventually affect its cerebellum, while the normal animal may have its cerebellum influenced not only through its sense organs, but also from its centers for spontaneous movements in the cerebrum. Thus animals with a cerebrum usually recover sooner than those deprived of this organ. The motionless condition in animals has then only a superficial resemblance to certain phases of hypnotism as seen in the human subject, and probably is an essentially different phenomenon.

G. H. P.

ZOÖLOGY.

Generic Names Preoccupied.—Dr. Carlos Berg has done a useful work in a critical study of recently proposed generic names with a view to the elimination of those preoccupied. In *Comunicaciones del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires*, 1898, pp. 41, 43 (December 17), he proposes to substitute the following names of animals for others preoccupied. Hoferellus for Hoferia; Iheringiana for Iheringiella; Halochnaura for Asterope; Gestroana for Gestroa; Corynophora for Halterophora; Meyrickella for Prionophora; Walsinghamiella for Gilbertia (Lepidoptera); Watsoniella for Watsonia; Schochidia for Lophostoma; Braunsianus for Anelpistus; Gilbertidia for Gilbertina; Mataeocephalus for Cælocephalus. The last two are genera of American fishes.

D. S. J.

Deep-Sea Fishes of Iceland.—Dr. Christian Lütken has just published, in English, a most valuable account of the fishes dredged by the "Ingolf" in 1895 and 1896 off Iceland and the Faroë. Forty-four species are recorded, three of them new, *Raja ingolfiana*, *Cyclothone megalops*, and *Macrurus ingolfi*. Important notes are given on the structure of different species. The lithographic plates of Cordts (some of them colored) which illustrate this paper are most excellent.

D. S. J.

Spolia Atlantica.—Dr. Christian Lütken, of the University of Copenhagen, has continued his most valuable discussion of the early stages of development of fishes, as shown by the rich "spoils of the Atlantic," young fishes taken in the open sea. The third paper of

this series, just published by Dr. Japetus Steenstrup and Dr. Lütken, treats of the development and structure of the "Molidæ, or Head-fishes," called by them "Klumpfish," or "Moon-fish," the family constituting the two genera *Mola* and *Ranzania*.

The changes which take place in the growth of these fishes are most remarkable, and have led to the establishment of very many (thirteen) nominal genera, besides the two which have a real basis in adult structure. The most persistent of these genera was the diminutive *Molacanthus*, a stage of growth which was naturally and apparently logically taken for an adult fish.

This paper, like all of Dr. Lütken's, is very conscientiously written and admirably illustrated.

We miss, however, the usual "Résumé en français," an important help to those whose knowledge of Danish is casual and incomplete.

D. S. J.

Fishes of New South Wales. — The government of New South Wales has lately published a review of trawling operations of H. M. S. "Thetis," conducted along its coast by Frank Farnell.

The record, valuable for economic purposes, is supplemented by a "Scientific Report" on the fishes by Edgar L. Waite. In this report numerous species are enumerated, two of them new to science, with fairly drawn figures by Mr. Waite.

The nomenclature is very antiquated, the author apparently depending almost entirely on *Günther's Catalogue of the Fishes of the British Museum*, the one published volume of Boulenger's masterly catalogue being ignored. There is reason to doubt the accuracy of certain identifications. The new species are as follows: *Histiopterus farnelli*, *Chimæra ogilbyi*; but doubtless others will appear when the material has been more critically studied.

D. S. J.

Fresh-Water Ostracoda of South America. — The fresh-water collections made at Montevideo, in the Straits region, and in Chili by the Hamburg Expedition, have been examined for Ostracoda by Dr. W. Vavra¹ of the Prag Museum. He finds but eight species, three of them being well-known cosmopolites, while the remaining five are described as new. The list of Ostracoda known from South America is thereby increased to twenty-six. One species is added to the subgenus *Chlamydotheca*, a group characteristic of the southern

¹ Vavra, W. Süßwasser-Ostracoden, *Hamburg. Magalhaensische Sammelreise*. 26 pp., 5 Abb. Hamburg, 1898.